

June 3, 1982

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 3171

feel that this new hospital is a mistake.

They believe that veterans should be mainstreamed out of the Veterans Administration health care system into local community hospitals. They ask: Is there not a better way to do the job?

The question is eminently worth asking, for the sake of veterans, their families, and for all taxpayers. The question deserves an answer, but the answer is one that will take time to formulate—as a matter of fact, and as a matter of policy.

As of now, Mr. Speaker, no one has made a plausible case that veterans with service-connected infirmities and disabilities would be better served, or served at less cost, in community hospitals. And certainly no one has made a convincing case for gambling on the health needs of veterans as the debate goes on.

Anyone who has taken the time—as I repeatedly have—to walk the corridors, wards, nursing stations, and waiting rooms of the old VA hospital in Portland, and to speak with doctors, nurses, and patients, will be shaken by what he learns.

For example, the surgical department has the operating room on one floor, the nurses' and doctors' station on another, and the intensive care unit on yet another. The elevator that connects the floors is creaky and unreliable. In emergencies, when the elevator is not working, medical personnel run up and down the stairs; patients have to be carted. We cannot consign veterans to this kind of health care treatment.

Though this is by no means as important as the priority of topflight medical care, there is yet another dimension to this hospital; one of jobs. At a time when unemployment in Oregon is at 11.4 percent, the VA hospital keeps 1,292 people at work, pumps \$32.3 million directly into the economy, plus another \$19.8 million spent by the hospital on medical supplies, materials, and training.

And there are others, some of them veterans and some of them nonveterans, who have a personal stake in the construction of this hospital.

They are the people who will build it.

There are 161,000 Oregonians today who are eager for work, but for whom no work is available. With this project, they will find 26,000 weeks of work, and their names will appear on nearly \$50 million worth of payroll checks.

#### NEW BUDGET RESOLUTION SHOULD INCLUDE HOUSE-PASSED AMENDMENTS

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, although the House failed to adopt any one of the budgets last week, the House did

demonstrate by its vote in favor of a number of amendments what it did support. It voted to eliminate the cuts in the medicare program; it voted to add funding to certain education programs, including those at the elementary and secondary levels as well as higher education student financial assistance. We voted to increase from 4 to 5 percent the annual cap for pay increases for Federal employees. Additionally we voted to maintain the COLA on benefits for civilian and military retirees.

I would hope that when the Budget Committee returns to us with its recommendations it will incorporate in its budget those amendments on which the House has already voted favorably. There is no confusion as to where the House stands as to those issues.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1117, THE ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT

Mrs. BOUQUARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1117, the Economic Equity Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4, INTELLIGENCE IDENTITIES PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the unfinished business is the question of agreeing to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 4, on which further proceedings were postponed on Wednesday, June 2, 1982.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 32, not voting 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]  
YEAS—315

Akaka  
Albosta  
Alexander  
Anderson  
Andrews  
Annunzio  
Anthony  
Applegate  
Archer  
Aspin  
Atkinson  
AuCoin  
Badham  
Bafalis  
Bailey (PA)  
Barnard  
Barnes  
Bedell  
Bellenson  
Benedict  
Benjamin  
Bennett  
Bereuter  
Bethune  
Bevill  
Biaggi  
Bliley  
Boland

Boner  
Bonior  
Bouquard  
Bowen  
Breaux  
Brinkley  
Brodehead  
Brooks  
Broomfield  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (CO)  
Broughill  
Butler  
Byron  
Carman  
Carney  
Chapple  
Cheney  
Clausen  
Clinger  
Coats  
Coelho  
Coleman  
Collins (IL)  
Conable  
Conte  
Corcoran

Coughlin  
Coyne, James  
Coyne, William  
Craig  
Crane, Daniel  
Crane, Philip  
Daniel, Dan  
Daniel, R. W.  
Dannemeyer  
Daub  
Davis  
de la Garza  
DeNardis  
Derwinski  
Dingell  
Dorgan  
Dougherty  
Downey  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Dwyer  
Dyson  
Early  
Edwards (AL)  
Edwards (OK)  
Emerson  
Emery  
English

Erlenborn  
Evans (DE)  
Evans (IA)  
Evans (IN)  
Fary  
Fasell  
Fenwick  
Ferraro  
Fields  
Findley  
Flippo  
Florio  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Ford (MI)  
Forsythe  
Fountain  
Fowler  
Frank  
Frenzel  
Fuqua  
Gaydos  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gillman  
Gingrich  
Glickman  
Gonzalez  
Gooding  
Gore  
Gramm  
Green  
Gregg  
Gunderson  
Hahn (OH)  
Hall, Ralph  
Hall, Sam  
Hamilton  
Hammer  
Hance  
Hansen (ID)  
Hansen (UT)  
Harkin  
Hartnett  
Hawkins  
Heckler  
Hefner  
Hendon  
Hertel  
Hightower  
Hiller  
Hillis  
Holland  
Hollenbeck  
Holt  
Hopkins  
Horton  
Howard  
Hubbard  
Hughes  
Hunter  
Hutto  
Hyde  
Island  
Jeffords  
Jeffries  
Johnston  
Jones (OK)  
Jones (TN)  
Kasam  
Kemp  
Kindness  
Kramer  
LaFalce  
Lagomarsino  
Lantos  
Latta

Burton, Phillip  
Clay  
Crockett  
Delaham  
Edgar  
Edwards (CA)  
Garcia  
Gejdenson  
Gray  
Jacobs  
Kastenmeier

Addabbo  
Bailey (MO)  
Beard  
Bingham  
Blanchard  
Boggs  
Boiling

Leach  
Leath  
LeBoutillier  
Lee  
Leland  
Lent  
Levitas  
Lewis  
Livingston  
Loeffler  
Long (LA)  
Long (MD)  
Lott  
Lowery (CA)  
Lowry (WA)  
Lujan  
Lukens  
Lundine  
Madigan  
Markey  
Martin (IL)  
Martin (NC)  
Martin (NY)  
Matsui  
Mavroules  
Mazzoli  
McClory  
McCollum  
McCarty  
McDade  
McDonald  
McEwen  
McGrath  
Mica  
Michel  
Mikulski  
Miller (OH)  
Mineta  
Mishin  
Moakley  
Moahan  
Montgomery  
Moore  
Moorhead  
Morrison  
Murtha  
Myers  
Napier  
Natcher  
Nelligan  
Nelson  
Nichols  
Nowak  
O'Brien  
Oakar  
Obey  
Oxley  
Panetta  
Parris  
Pashayan  
Patman  
Paul  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Peyser  
Pickle  
Porter  
Price  
Pursell  
Quillen  
Rahall  
Rallsback  
Rangel  
Ratchford  
Regula  
Rhodes  
Rinaldo

NAYS—32

Kennelly  
Kildee  
Lehman  
Miller (CA)  
Mitchell (MD)  
Oberstar  
Ottinger  
Pease  
Reuss  
Rodino  
Roybal

NOT VOTING—85

Brown (OH)  
Burgener  
Burton, John  
Campbell  
Chappell  
Chisholm  
Collins (TX)

Ritter  
Roberts (KS)  
Robinson  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rose  
Rostenkowski  
Roth  
Roukema  
Rudd  
Russo  
Sawyer  
Scheuer  
Schneider  
Schroeder  
Schulze  
Sensenbrenner  
Shamansky  
Shannon  
Sharp  
Shaw  
Shelby  
Shumway  
Shuster  
Siljander  
Simon  
Skean  
Skebon  
Smith (AL)  
Smith (IA)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Snowe  
Snyder  
Solari  
Solomon  
Spence  
St Germain  
Stangeland  
Stanton  
Staton  
Stenholm  
Stratton  
Studds  
Swift  
Synar  
Tauke  
Tawzin  
Thomas  
Udall  
Vander Jagt  
Volker  
Walgren  
Walker  
Wampler  
Watkins  
Weber (MN)  
Weber (OH)  
Walters  
Whitley  
Whittaker  
Whitten  
Williams (MT)  
Williams (OH)  
Winn  
Wirth  
Wolf  
Wortley  
Wright  
Wyden  
Wylie  
Yatron  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (MO)  
Zablocki

Sabo  
Savage  
Schumer  
Seiberling  
Stark  
Vento  
Weaver  
Weiss  
Wolpe  
Yates

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Dicks	Hagedorn	Patterson
Dixon	Hatcher	Petri
Donnelly	Heftel	Pritchard
Dornan	Hoyer	Richmond
Dowdy	Huckaby	Roberts (SD)
Dreier	Jenkins	Roe
Dymally	Jones (NC)	Rosenthal
Eckart	Kogovsek	Rousselot
Erdahl	Lungren	Santini
Ertel	Marks	Smith (PA)
Evans (GA)	Marlenee	Stokes
Fazio	Marriott	Stump
Fiedler	Mattox	Taylor
Fish	McCloskey	Traxler
Fithian	McHugh	Trible
Ford (TN)	McKinney	Washington
Frost	Mitchell (NY)	Waxman
Ginn	Moffett	White
Goldwater	Molinari	Wilson
Gradison	Mottl	Zeferetti
Grisham	Murphy	
Guarini	Neal	

□ 1015

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Ford of Tennessee against.

Mr. Roe for, with Mr. Richmond against.  
Mr. Guarini for, with Mr. Washington against.

Mr. Zeferetti for, with Mr. Dymally against.

Mr. WEAVER and Mr. GRAY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay".

Mr. ROEMER and Mr. BEILENSEN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea".

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MANAGEMENT WEEK IN AMERICA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 225) to designate the week beginning June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981, as "Management Week in America," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AuCoin). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 225

Whereas the high level of dedication of the members of the management profession has contributed significantly to the success of the American free enterprise system;

Whereas the quality of management is of crucial importance in ensuring increased production of superior goods and services at costs that permit successful competition in both domestic and world markets; and

Whereas the first week in June has been recognized as a proper time for acknowledging the essential role of the management profession in ensuring the continued strength of the American economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981, is designated "Management Week in America", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARCIA: On page 2, line 3, after the word "beginning" strike "June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981," and insert in lieu thereof, "June 5, 1983 and ending June 11, 1983."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

TITLE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title amendment offered by Mr. GARCIA: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 5, 1983, and ending June 11, 1983, as 'Management Week in America'."

The title amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table

□ 1030

#### NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149) to designate the week of June 6, 1982, through June 12, 1982, as "National Child Abuse Prevention Week", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I want to thank the majority of my colleagues who joined me in sponsoring the companion measure, House Joint Resolution 416, and helping make possible approval of "National Child Abuse Prevention Week." I especially want to thank my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Ms. OAKAR, for her support and assistance in making House consideration of this bill possible. I also want to thank the chairman, Mr. GARCIA, for expeditiously moving this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time Congress has officially recognized the outstanding efforts of several largely volunteer organizations that are trying to curb one of our Nation's most tragic problems.

It is disgraceful that a nation such as ours will likely see 2 million young

children become victims of child abuse this year. It is tragic that 5,000 of those children may be killed by their parents or parent surrogates.

This bill alone will not stop child abuse. It will, however, help create much-needed public awareness that we, in fact, do have a very serious problem, and that there are several organizations effectively working to solve it.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to mention a very special lady in South Bend, Ind., who first brought to me the idea of a child abuse awareness week. Her name is Mrs. Betty Stratigos, president of the South Bend chapter of Parents Anonymous. She is living testimony to the virtues and rewards of voluntarism in our society, and serves not only as an example to me, but to thousands of others in northern Indiana.

Parents Anonymous is but one of many outstanding organizations this bill is designed to honor. Others include the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse; the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse; the National Child Abuse Coalition; and the American Humane Association.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 149

Whereas the incidence and prevalence of child abuse and neglect have reached alarming proportions in the United States;

Whereas an estimated two million children become victims of child abuse in this Nation each year;

Whereas an estimated five thousand of these children die as a result of such abuse each year;

Whereas the Nation faces a continuing need to support innovative programs to prevent child abuse and assist parents and family members in which child abuse occurs;

Whereas Congress has expressed its commitment to seeking and applying solutions to this problem by enacting the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974;

Whereas many dedicated individuals and private organizations, including the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse, Parents Anonymous, the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, American Humane Association, and other members of the National Child Abuse Coalition, are working to counter the ravages of abuse and neglect and to help child abusers break their destructive pattern of behavior;

Whereas the average cost for a public welfare agency to serve a family through a child abuse program is twenty times greater than self-help programs administered by private organizations;

Whereas organizations, such as the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse, Parents Anonymous and other members of the National Child Abuse Coalition are expediting efforts to prevent child abuse in the next genera-